

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL ART AT
MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.

The following are the propositions enforced by Mr. Owen Jones in his second-lecture. The subject was, "The laws which govern the employment of colour illustrated by the woven fabrics of the collection."

14. Colour is used to assist in the development of form, and to distinguish objects or parts of objects one from another.

15. Colour is used to assist light and shade, helping the undulations of form by the proper distribution of the several colours.

16. These objects are best attained by the use of the primary colours on small surfaces and in small quantities, balanced and supported by the secondary and tertiary colours on the larger masses.

17. The primary colours should be used on the upper portions of objects, the secondary and tertiary on the lower.

18. (Field's Chromatic Equivalents). The primaries of equal intensities will harmonise or neutralise each other, in the proportions of 3 yellow, 5 red, and 8 blue,—integrally as 16.

The secondaries in the proportions of 8 orange, 13 purple, 11 green,—integrally as 32.

The tertiaries, citrine (compound of orange and green), 19; russet (orange and purple), 21; olive (green and purple), 24; integrally as 64.

It follows that,—

Each secondary being a compound of two primaries is neutralised by the remaining primary in the same proportions,—thus, 8 of orange by 8 of blue, 11 of green by 5 of red, 13 of purple by 3 of yellow.

Each tertiary being a binary compound of two secondaries is neutralised by the remaining secondary—as 24 of olive by 8 of orange, 21 of russet by 11 of green, 19 of citrine by 13 of purple.

19. The above supposes the colours to be used in their prismatic intensities, but each colour has a variety of tones when mixed with white, or of shades when mixed with grey or black.

When a full colour is contrasted with another of a lower tone, the volume of the latter must be proportionally increased.

20. Each colour has a variety of tints, obtained by admixture with other colours, in addition to white, grey, or black: thus we have, of yellow,—orange-yellow on the one side and lemon-yellow on the other; so of red,—scarlet-red and crimson-red; and of each every variety of tone and shade.

When a primary tinged with another primary is contrasted with a secondary, the secondary must have a hue of the third primary.

21. In using the primary colours on moulded surfaces, we should place blue, which retreats, on the concave surfaces; yellow, which advances, on the convex; and red, the intermediate colour, on the undersides; separating the colours by white on the vertical planes.

When the proportions required by proposition 18 cannot be obtained, we may procure the balance by a change in the colours themselves; thus, if the surfaces to be coloured should give too much yellow, we should make the red more crimson and the blue more purple;—i.e. we should take the yellow out of them; so if the surfaces should give too much blue, we should make the yellow more orange and the red more scarlet.

22. The various colours should be so blended that the objects coloured, when viewed at a distance, should present a neutralised bloom.

23. No composition can ever be perfect in which any one of the three primary colours is wanting, either in its natural state or in combination.

24. When two tones of the same colour are juxtaposed, the light colour will appear lighter, and the dark colour darker.

25. When two different colours are juxtaposed they receive a double modification,—first, as to their tone (the light colour appearing lighter and the dark colour appearing darker); secondly, as to their hue, each will become tinged with the complementary colour of the other.

26. Colours on white grounds appear darker; on black grounds, lighter.

27. Black grounds suffer when opposed to colours which give a luminous complementary.

28. When ornaments in a colour are on a ground of a contrasting colour, the ornament should be separated from the ground by an edging of lighter colour,—as a red flower on a green ground should have an edging of lighter red.

29. When ornaments in a colour are on a gold ground, the ornaments should be separated from the ground by an edging of a darker colour.

30. Gold ornaments on any coloured ground should be outlined with black.

31. Ornaments of any colour may be separated from grounds of any other colour by edgings of white, gold, or black.

32. Ornaments in any colour, or in gold, may be used on white or black grounds, without outline or edging.

33. In "self-tints," tones, or shades of the same colour, a light tint on a dark ground may be used without outline; but a dark ornament on a light ground requires to be outlined with a still darker tint.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

Cambridge.—A proposal was recently made to erect a new lunatic asylum for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, &c. at a cost of about 50,000*l.* for 500 or 600 patients; Cambridge to subscribe 20,000*l.* Bedford and Hertford 15,000*l.* each, and Hunts 10,000*l.* Cambridge, however, has resolved to proceed at once with the building of its own asylum, Bedford having declined the proposed union. Tenders are accordingly to be advertised for. The county, iale, and borough, it appears, contain about 180 lunatic and idiots.

Warwick.—Mr. Rammell, C.E. accompanied by Mr. J. Tibbitts and the surveyor, has been examining the various sources of water supply for this borough. Mr. Rammell is to report to the Local Board of Health.—Extensive improvements and additions are about to be made to the Grand Stand on the race-course at Warwick. The committee have resolved on expending about 700*l.* upon the work.

Oulton Park, Cheshire.—The new schools recently erected within the precincts of the park, through the munificence of Sir Philip Malpas De Grey Egerton, bart. have just been completed. The provision for the children consists of two school-rooms (connected by a cloister), and residences for the mistresses attached. The design is of Early Decorated character, by Mr. Chas. Vickers, of London.

Rugby.—The first stone of the intended Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, at Rugby, was laid on Monday week.

Great Crosby.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Luke, Great Crosby, was performed on Wednesday week. The church is being built from a plan designed by Mr. Arthur Holme.

Nottingham.—The debt on the parish church has been liquidated, and the vicar will now take steps for the erection of two new district churches, one in Milestone-lane, and the other at the top of Back-lane, near the general cemetery. The plans have been prepared for some time, and each building, it is said, is to accommodate upwards of 500 worshippers.

Sheffield.—The Gas Consumers' Company have accepted the tender of the Butterley Iron Company, for the supply of about 2,000 tons of mains and pipes.—The foundation-stone of the schools about to be erected in connection with Trinity Church, Wicker, was laid on Monday in last week. The schools, which will be built from designs of Messrs. Flockton and Son, will be a plain edifice. There will be accommodation for about 500 scholars. The total cost will be about 2,600*l.* but of this, 1,200*l.* has been paid for the site. The Committee of Council on Education have given 620*l.* and 200*l.* were from the National School Society. The rest has been raised by private subscription.

Elsecar.—This village is situated near Wentworth, and on the estates of Earl Fitzwilliam, at whose expense chiefly there have just been completed, at a cost of nearly 1,000*l.* exclusive of a grant from government, a set of school-buildings containing a mixed school, infant school, and class-rooms, together with a teacher's residence. The opening of these schools was celebrated on Whit-Tuesday.

Balderstone.—The church of St. Leonard's is in a fair way of being replaced with something more in character with the sacred object for which it is set apart, than that which the present rude and ruinous structure presents. The tenders were opened on Friday last, when the Messrs. Hargreaves, builders, Clitheroe, were declared the successful competitors. We are informed that the works will be proceeded with immediately, and that it is intended to lay the foundation-stone on the 22nd of next month.—**Blackburn Standard.**

East Retford.—The ancient font in the parish church has been restored, under the

superintendence of Mr. George G. Place, of Nottingham, architect. Mr. W. Lee, of Boston, builder, was the supervising draughtsman, and Mr. John Mee, of Derby, the operative sculptor. The cost has been defrayed by an inhabitant; and the improvement has led to the restoration or rebuilding of the porch by some other gentlemen connected with the parish, who have contracted with Mr. Lee for the work. An offer has also been made to restore the great western entrance, which is in a dilapidated state; and it is thought not improbable that other parts, if not the whole edifice, may thus by degrees be restored, in consequence of the example given in the case of the font.

Bradford.—The proposed cemetery for Bradford is in a fair way towards realisation, as the company for carrying out the project has been formed and registered, and the purchase of a site is to be effected forthwith.

Doncaster.—The erection of St. James's Bridge across the Great Northern and South Yorkshire railways, at the point where the latter joins the former, is now proceeding with activity. The stone-work at the base of the piers has been commenced by the contractors, Messrs. A. and G. Hulme, of Liverpool. The approach is abrupt. The bridge will consist of seven arches, one of which will be a skew. Each arch will be of 24 feet span. They will be of the flat segment kind, with moulded cornices. The height of the arches from the level of the rails will be 16 feet; and from the top of the bridge to the level of the rails, 22 feet. The extreme length of the bridge will be about 230 feet. It will be of stone, except the filling up of the arches. The stone-work will be struck-tooled and chamfered quoins, plinths, imposts, arch-quoins, coping, &c. The abutment walls between will be rock-faced. The works are under the engineering skill of Sir William Cubitt, and Mr. Thomas Glaister, the manager to the Messrs. Hulme. The estimated cost is between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* The stone is from the quarries of Messrs. J. and T. Paleyman, of Mesborough, who have contracted to discharge eighty tons per day. The approach each way to this bridge will be very steep. Cherry-lane will be considerably widened. The opening will take place before Doncaster races.

Sunderland.—The south entrance to the new docks at Sunderland is now finished. Another dock of ten acres is agreed for. The directors have arranged with the Marquis of Londonderry to bring 60,000 chaldrons of coal along the Penarth branch railway to the docks as soon as the rails are laid.

Edinburgh.—The rental of the city of Edinburgh, within the police bounds, has risen, it is said, during the last five years, more than 20 per cent. The rental now is somewhere about 450,000*l.*—more than 100,000*l.* having been added to it within the time specified. It is understood that rents have reached a maximum, and that no attempt will be made to increase them further.

Dunkeld.—Preparations are being made to erect an episcopal church, with schools attached, at a cost of about 3,000*l.* Large subscriptions have already been made. The only licensed place of worship within a circuit of twelve miles of Dunkeld, in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, is in a hired room over a coach-house.

Guernsey.—The contract for the harbour works at St. Peter's Port is not yet signed; but the contractors are opening the quarries and forming a road on the wlet of Jethou for the shipment of the stones.

Halcol.—A new church has been consecrated here; Mr. Warner Goodman, architect. An ecclesiastical appearance has been obtained with small expenditure. It will accommodate 200 adults, and cost 450*l.*

THE HARMONIOUS RELATIONS OF COLOUR.—A diagram to illustrate the harmonious relations of colour has been prepared for the use of schools in connection with the department of practical art, and is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It will be found useful in architects' offices and elsewhere.